

FLUID DISPENSER ASSEMBLY

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of Invention

The present invention relates generally to manual spray-pump fluid dispensers. More particularly, the present invention relates to a pump-type fluid dispenser that provides for easy replacement of fluid supply receptacles while also having the capability of being operable with the same hand that receives dispensed fluid.

Description of Related Art

Pump type dispensers for dispensing a fluid have become a common staple of every day life. However, a variety of inconveniences attend the use of hand-held or small sized spray pumps and fluid dispensers. Some fluid dispensers are operated from a table top, and other are held in a hand during use. The preference for usage is usually an ergonomic one, and depends largely on the shape of the fluid container and the shape and location of the spray actuator. Creams and gels, such as hand cream, are often in a container with a pump actuator that includes a horizontal spout with the tip of the spout pointing down. Although such designs can be used for any texture of fluid, this ergonomic design is commonly used for more viscous fluids being expelled into the hand, such as hand creams or hair gels. These pump bottles are typically operated while the container is resting on a bathroom counter or dresser top. In such a case, the user might pump the pump head with one hand, and extend the other hand underneath the pump spout to receive the dispensed product.

When using a hand sized pump-type fluid dispenser resting on a surface, the force imparted on the head of the dispenser can tip over if it is not steadied or braced.

Similarly, such force can rotate a spray head, resulting in a fluid discharge in a wrong direction. Either of these events requires that the sprayer or pump be stabilized, and the spray-head steadied or aimed. In response to this, it is not uncommon for a user to steady a pump bottle or spray bottle with one hand while pumping or spraying it with the other. In those circumstances wherein a product is being applied to the hand, the likelihood that two hands are needed is even greater.

While the above can be suitable for some endeavors, it is ill suited for other endeavors. For example, the work of physicians, dentists and automotive mechanics commonly requires the use of hand held tools and, therefore, demands that one, or both hands remain substantially free to work. Some occupations, however, involve work in an environment wherein a subject's hands become slippery or dirty while working. In such case, it would be profitable to regularly cleanse the hands and/or apply a tacky agent to maintain a better grip on a tool or instrument.

For example, physicians and dentists often use pump or spray-type germicides and disinfectants on their hands. But, it is time-consuming, burdensome and counterproductive to require the physician to hold a germicide sprayer with one unclean hand and squirt or spray germicide into the other. Then, hold the unclean sprayer with a clean hand and spray germicide into the other unclean hand. Moreover, physicians oftentimes need to move about from room to room in a hospital or clinic where traditional hand-pump dispensers may not be conveniently located.

The body-worn dispensers described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,683,012 and 5,927,548 overcome many of the above problems. However, the patented dispensers do not set forth an interconnected pump, pump cover and integration structure that simplifies the exchange of fluid receptacles.

What is needed, therefore, is a fluid dispenser that can be conveniently refilled and reused. A further need exists for a dispenser that does not require a user to disassemble multiple parts for the purpose of exchanging a fluid receptacle or disposable cartridge. A need also exists for a dispenser that can easily be set-up to dispense multiple types of fluids. The need further exists for a spray or pump-type dispenser that requires only one hand to operate and receive fluid, thereby allowing the free hand to hold a tool or perform a task.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to a fluid dispenser that is easily located, does not require a user to depart the instant work station in order to use the spray-pump, and can reliably be operated with a single hand without tipping over the spray pump, twisting the spray head, or otherwise discharging the sprayer contents in a wrong direction. Additionally, the invention permits one hand of a user to remain free while dispensing and receiving the discharged product. Moreover, the invention provides for the interconnection of a pump means and fluid actuating parts that are easily disengagable as a unit from a dispenser housing.

The invention comprises an outer housing containing a fluid-filled receptacle that is removable from the housing. A pump assembly is used to move fluid out of the receptacle, comprising a pump head that reciprocates within a pump body. The body is connected to an intake tube extending into the fluid. The pump body has an outlet tube in communication with a depressable nozzle having a fluid discharge aperture.

A cover is used to actuate the pump assembly. The cover is dome-shaped with a side opening in alignment with the discharge aperture. In an assembled state, the cover is attached to the nozzle so that when a down and then upward force is imparted to the cover, the nozzle, outlet tube and pump head will move down and up, causing fluid to be drawn from the receptacle into the pump body and then out through the

outlet tube, nozzle and discharge aperture. The nozzle is oriented so that fluid discharged through the nozzle aperture will pass through the cover side opening.

The pump body is secured to a connector means which, in turn, releasably constrains the receptacle within the outer housing. The connector means also provides retention constraints for the movable cover. In this way, a fluid actuating unit is created comprising the cover, pump assembly and connector means which can be moved as a unit away from the housing to provide ready access to the removable receptacle. This allows the receptacle to be refilled and replaced, or be discarded.

An attachment means may be used to couple the fluid dispenser to the body of a user. The attachment means may be any one or combination of a member selected from the group consisting of a clip, clasp, clamp, cord, chain, pin, lanyard, belt, magnet and velcro.

The cover is ergonomically configured such that the subject can depress the cover using the heel of a hand while the palm of the same hand is in front of the side opening. In this arrangement, fluid being discharged from the side opening will be directed toward the user's palm. The type of fluids useful with the fluid dispenser of the present invention include germicide agents, antiseptics, anti-bacterial agents, disinfectants, sanitizers, moisturizers, skin care preparations, soaps, degreasers, cleansers and tackifying agents.

As used herein, the terms "solution" and "fluid" include gels, creams, pastes, foam, liquids, solid-liquid mixtures and mists which are known to be dispensed by various hand-sized pump and spray dispensers. Similarly, the terms "sprayer" and "spraying" and related terms are also used inclusively, and can refer herein to spraying, pumping, expelling or discharging any of the referenced fluid forms noted above.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The novel features of this invention will be best understood from the accompanying Figures, taken in conjunction with the accompanying description, in which similar characters refer to similar parts, and in which:

Fig. 1 is an isometric view of the overall fluid dispenser of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is an exploded isometric view of the dispenser shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged cross-sectional view taken along lines 3-3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged isometric view of the interior of the cover shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is an isometric view of the back of the housing shown in Fig. 1 with an attachment clip broken away from the housing.

Fig. 6 is a right-side elevational view of the dispenser shown in Fig. 1 attached to a user's belt shown in phantom.

Fig. 7 illustrates a user dispensing a fluid from the attached dispenser shown in Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 is an isometric view of the underside of the retainer shown in Fig. 2.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

With attention to Figs. 1, 3 and 7, the fluid dispenser of the present invention is shown generally by reference 10. The dispenser is configured to discharge a fluid 47 into the palm 86 of the actuating hand (H) of a user. The overall dispenser has a generally polygonal shape with a dome-shaped upper cover 13. The cover has a top surface 27 and an open interior 35. From the top surface 27 is a downwardly extending peripheral skirt 29. A front portion of the skirt is provided with a concave indentation 30 that includes a side opening 31. The skirt 29 terminates at bottom edge 28.

Extending inwardly from the bottom edge 28 of opposing sides of the skirt, are lip flanges 32. The lip flanges are configured to engage corresponding shoulder flanges 22 of retainer 14, in a manner to be hereinafter described.

Extending downwardly from the top underside of cover 13 is a nozzle enclosure shown as connector part 33. The connector part includes frictional engagement means for releasably securing nozzle 40 of pump assembly 15. Typically, the nozzle has a cylindrical plug-like shape whereby the connector part will have a corresponding tubular shape with an inner surface that frictionally interfits with respective outer surfaces of the nozzle 40. As best shown in Fig. 4, the inner walls of the connector part include spaced-apart vertical ribs 34 for frictionally effecting a secure, but releasable connection with the pump nozzle 40.

As best shown in Figs. 2 and 4, nozzle 40 includes a fluid discharge aperture 41 through which fluid passes upon operation of the pump assembly. To ensure proper alignment between the skirt side opening 31 and discharge aperture 41, the nozzle may have an alignment means such as a key slot 41a that is engagable with a predetermined rib or key projection 33a.

A connector means, shown as retainer 14, functions to attach the cover 13 and pump assembly 15 to the housing 12 and to hold the receptacle 11 securely within the housing. Because embodiments are envisioned wherein the cover 13 may be coupled directly to the housing, or the receptacle, the particular structure and elements forming the retainer 14 are not intended to limit other applications of the present invention, and are exemplary only.

The retainer 14 comprises a platform 18 having an upwardly extending peripheral retainer wall 17. The retainer wall is offset inwardly from the platform outer periphery to create an outer ledge 18a. On opposing upper side edges of the

retainer wall are the aforementioned shoulder flanges 22 forming an upper snap configuration for engagement with the cover lip flanges 32. As illustrated in Fig. 3, the shoulder flanges 22 and the lip flanges 32 have corresponding beveled surfaces that allow these structures to slide past each other, thereby facilitating a snap fit assembly. The distance from ledge 18a and shoulder flange 22 define the maximum reciprocation movement, shown by arrows A, in Fig. 2 of cover 13.

A flex arm 25 extends downwardly from the underside of each opposing side of retainer bottom 18. Each flex arm 25 is constructed of a resilient material and may include finger ridges 21. At the lower end portion of each flex arm is a connector element shown as retention opening 19.

As seen in Fig. 2, upper rear wall 24 of retainer 14 is provided with two spaced-apart guide slots 26, 26. The guide slots are open at the upper rear wall top edge and extend vertically downward to platform 18. Each slot is sized to engage a corresponding guide track 36, 36 that extends inwardly from skirt back wall 37 of cover 13. The above-described guide means function to ensure proper alignment and movement of cover 13 when it is moving up and down during operation of the dispenser.

In the middle portion of platform 18 is a connector opening 20. Extending upwardly from the platform upper surface on opposing sides of the connector opening, are detents 16, 16. As shown in Fig. 8, extending downwardly from the platform underside on the front and rear sides of the connector opening are washer tabs 23, 23. The washer tabs extend inwardly from opposing lower peripheral walls 56, 56 of the retainer, and form an undercut space for constraining a lower washer 44b in a manner to be described. The above detents and tabs function to secure pump assembly 15 to the retainer connector opening 20.

The pump assembly 15 includes a pump means comprising a pump body 39 that encloses a fluid flow chamber 38 within which is a reciprocating pump head 46. The pump head is biased by spring means shown as compression spring 50, into an upper inoperative position. The chamber includes a check valve 51 that permits fluid to be drawn from a fluid source 47 through intake tube 42 and into the chamber 38 during upward movement of the pump head 46. Upon downward movement of the pump head, against the force of spring 50, the check valve prevents fluid from flowing back into the fluid source, whereby fluid in the chamber will be expelled through one-way passageways in the pump head, then through outlet tube 43 and into nozzle flow channels (not shown) in communication with nozzle discharge aperture 41.

Fixed to the upper portion of pump body 39 is a pump engagement means shown as crown structure 52. The crown structure has a center body 58 with an outwardly extending brim 45. An axial bore 55 extends longitudinally through the center body. Pump outlet tube 43 reciprocates within the bore and functions as a rigid stem mounting element for nozzle 40. The outer open end 48 of the outlet tube is in fluid communication with the nozzle flow channels to permit fluid flow from outlet tube 43 to nozzle discharge aperture 41.

The outlet tube 43 is also structurally fixed to pump head shaft 49. Therefore, when nozzle 40 is depressed via cover 13, outlet tube 40, shaft 49 and pump head 46 will move down simultaneously. When downward force on cover 13 is removed, compression spring 50 will provide an upward force and reverse movement of the aforementioned parts. Alternatively, the pump spring means may include, or comprise, a tension spring interconnecting the crown structure 52 and pump head 46. The tension spring would also provide an upward force, and could supplement compression spring 50.

The brim 45 has a diameter that corresponds to the space between opposing detents 16, 16. This relationship allows the brim to snap into the detents and connect the overall pump assembly 15 to the retainer 14. Preferably, resilient sealing means, shown as upper washer 44a and lower washer 44b, are used to effect a seal over and under center opening 20. The upper washer 44a fits between the upper annular margins of platform 18 that surround connector opening 20 and the underside of brim 45. The outer periphery of lower washer 44b is held between the underside annular margins of platform 18 that surround center opening 20 and the undercut spaces of tabs 23, 23. When the dispenser is assembled, outlet rim 66 of receptacle 11 is impressed against the lower washer 44b.

Alternative pump assembly engagement means could be used. For example, the crown structure or the pump body 39 could be provided with external threads which would engage corresponding inner threads formed in connector opening 20. Further, the crown structure could be permanently fused, bonded or adhered to platform 18.

The receptacle 11 contains the source of fluid 47 being discharged. It is a hollow polygonal shaped structure with a top wall 59 from which extends an upraised neck 65. The neck terminates at an outwardly extending outlet rim 66 that defines receptacle top opening 62. Each lateral side of the top wall 59 merges downwardly into a recessed shoulder area 63, 63 to accommodate respective flex arms 25, 25 extending downwardly from the retainer platform 18. Each lateral side of the receptacle also includes a vertical groove 64 that extends from the base of each shoulder 63, 63 to the receptacle bottom. The groove is sized to permit passage of respective retention parts shown as tabs 53, 53 that project inwardly from respective inside surfaces of the housing side walls 92, 92. See Fig. 2a.

Housing 12 provides a base support for the overall fluid dispenser. It has a polygonal cross-section that is larger than the cross-section of receptacle 11. It has a

closed bottom 78 from which extend front wall 90, opposing side walls 92, 92 and back wall 94. The walls define an open top and interior having a configuration that permits insertion of the receptacle 11. Each side wall includes an inverted arch opening 54, 54 to accommodate a respective flex arm 25 when the receptacle is nested within the housing interior.

To facilitate insertion and removal of the receptacle into the housing, the interior surface of back wall 94 may include multiple slide rails 57. The rails further provide for air passage and prevent a vacuum lock from occurring when removing the receptacle from the housing. The back wall may also include an optional upper extension 95 to facilitate connection to an external attachment means.

The attachment means shown in Figs. 5-7, is a spring-biased clip assembly 60 that includes a clip body 61. With particular reference to Fig. 5, the clip body 61 is rotated to reveal the interior structure of the clip assembly. Two fulcrums 71A, B are affixed to the rear exterior surface of the back wall upper extension 95. Each fulcrum 71A, B is formed from a solid raised member having a fulcrum hole 83A, B which is sufficient to accommodate insertion of a pivot pin 70. The clip body 61 is formed from a single continuous solid member having a shorter arched upper wing 80 and a longer arched lower wing 81. The wings merge to form connecting flanges 82A,B formed on the clip body inner surface. Each connecting flange has a pivot hole 84A, 84B large enough to accommodate the pivot pin 70.

The clip body 61 is oriented so that the connecting flanges 82A, 82B straddle the fulcrums 71A, 71B, and the pivot holes 84A, 84B are aligned with the fulcrum holes 83A, 83B. Pivot pin 70 is sized to fit snugly within the pivot holes 84A, 84B, and is long enough to extend through both pivot holes simultaneously. The pivot pin 70 is inserted through the holes 83A, B and 84A, B and fixed in place, thereby attaching the clip body 61 to the housing back wall upper extension 95.

A clip spring 87, connected to the inside of the clip body, urges the upper wing 80 of the clip 60 away from the outer rear surface 88 of back wall 94, thereby urging the lower wing 81 to forcibly rotate toward the outer rear surface 88. A retention recess 85 can be formed within the inner surface between the connecting flanges 82A, B to house the clip spring used to exert continual tension on the clip body. The inner surface at the end of the lower wing 81 may have a textured clip terminus 72 which helps to prevent the clip from sliding off a belt or article of clothing.

It will be appreciated that the clip assembly described above is exemplary only, and is not intended to limit the numerous types of user attachment means that may be used with the invention. For example, it is not necessary to have the dispenser confined to a stationary position on a user's body. The dispenser may be connected to one's body by a cord, chain, rope, lanyard, clip with a retractable line, band and string.

ASSEMBLY

Generally referring to the orientation of elements in Fig. 2, the receptacle is filled with a desired fluid 47. The receptacle 11 is then lowered into the interior of housing 12. During downward movement, side grooves 64, 64 pass along housing retention tabs 53, 53.

The free end of intake tube 42 and pump body 39 are passed through the upper washer 44A, and then through the connector opening 20 in the retainer platform 18, with the insertion continuing until brim 45 squeezes the washer 44A against the top of the platform 18. This action will then snap brim 45 into detents 16, 16, thereby securing the pump assembly 15 to platform 18 of retainer 14.

After the pump assembly has been coupled to the retainer, lower washer 44B can be positioned around pump body 39 and pressed up against the underside of retainer platform 18 until it is engaged with washer tabs 23, 23.

When the lower washer 44B is in place, the free end of intake tube 42 is lowered into receptacle top opening 62 until the washer 44B sealingly engages outlet rim 66 of the receptacle. During insertion, the flex arms 25, 25 are guided down the respective arch openings 54, 54 until retention openings 19, 19 snap over retention tabs 53, 53.

The height of receptacle 11 is selected such that when the retainer 14 and the housing 12 are joined by the cooperating retention means described above, tabs 53, 53 will be engaged with retention openings 19, 19. Lower washer 44B will also be effectively compressed against receptacle rim 66 to effect a fluid-tight seal and prevent spillage or leaking of the fluid 47.

The cover 13 may then be lowered onto the retainer 14. During lowering, the cover is being guided by sliding engagement of cover guide tracks 36, 36 with retainer guide slots 26, 26. If necessary, nozzle 40 may be rotated to align discharge aperture 41 with cover side opening 31. As the cover 13 is moved downward onto the retainer 14, the cover lip flanges 32, 32 are aligned with, and engage retainer shoulder flanges 22, 22. In this way, the cover 13 is movably coupled to the retainer 14 in a snap fit. Alternative assembly embodiments envision a nozzle 40 being incorporated into the cover in a factory process, whereby flow tube 43 may simply be inserted into the nozzle flow channels.

OPERATION

Generally referring to Figs. 6 and 7, a user may first attach the fluid dispenser to a body worn garment. This is accomplished by depressing upper wing 80 of clip body 61, thereby rotating lower wing 81 of the clip away from the outer rear surface 88 of back wall 94. Although the clip can be attached to a variety of locations such as a pocket, or the waste-band of trousers, according to the preferred embodiment, the clip assembly 60 will be advantageously attached to a standard belt 73 girding the waist of a user 74. To do this, the opened lower wing 81 of the clip is inserted behind the belt

73 and force against upper wing 80 is then released. Spring 87 will then urge lower wing 81 toward the outer rear surface 88 of the housing 12, thereby holding the dispenser 10 against belt 73.

With particular reference to Fig. 7, to activate the dispenser and discharge a portion of flowable product onto a hand, the heel 75 of a user's actuating hand is placed onto cover 13. This position will direct a user's thumb 76 laterally and locate a user's palm 86 adjacent cover side opening 31. Fingers 77 may then be partially curled beneath dispenser bottom 78. With the actuating hand in the above position, heel 75 may easily be squeezed downwardly against the cover 13. The cover may move downwardly a maximum amount to a stop means. The stop means comprises the abutment between retainer outer ledge 18a and the bottom edge 28 of cover skirt 29. As explained previously, this action will result in the discharge of product 47 into palm 86.

When fluid 47 in receptacle 11 is exhausted, flex arms 25, 25 are pressed inwardly, such as by placing fingers on ridges 21 and squeezing. This action disengages retention openings 19, 19 from retention tabs 53, 53 and allows the entire fluid actuating unit to be lifted away from the receptacle and housing. The empty receptacle may now be removed from the housing and a fluid-filled receptacle may be inserted in its place.

Although the subject dispenser is particularly beneficial for agents designated for the hands, the discharge of other flowable products are envisioned within the scope of the present invention. For example, the dispenser 10 could be used to dispense oils, greases, paints, sealants, adhesives, sunscreen, medications, or general purpose agents into the hand of a subject 74, and subsequently rubbed onto other areas of the body, or onto other bodies, work pieces, tools, structures or instruments.

The foregoing description is directed to a spray or pump dispenser that is attached directly or indirectly to the body of a user, eliminating the need for the user to have a dispenser at each work station. This design further eliminates the need for the user to visually seek the dispenser, since it is attached to the body and travels with the user. Additionally, the motion to engage and operate the dispenser is minimal. Moreover, the dispenser is reusable whereby an empty receptacle is easily replaced with a filled receptacle.

Within the foregoing description, many specific details commonly known by those skilled in the art have not been recited so as to not needlessly obscure many of the essential features of the invention. In other instances, many specific details have been described in conjunction with specific embodiments of the claimed invention. For example, the specific shape and form of many flanges, tabs, and securing members were recited for coupling the cover 13, retainer 14, pump assembly 15 and housing 12 around a receptacle 11. Those skilled in the art will understand that alternative joining structures, including but not limited to snaps, pins, threaded members, adhesives, cloth fasteners, wedges and clasps, can be incorporated with the claimed invention. On the contrary, it will be readily apparent to one skilled in the art that the claimed invention may cover alternative designs, modifications, and equivalents which may be practiced without the use or incorporation of these and many other specific details. Accordingly, the specific embodiments and details of the above disclosure should not be construed so as to limit the spirit and scope of the claims appended hereto.